Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTE.

CIRIS 470–472.

Iam procul e fluctu Salaminia suspicit arua
Florentisque uidet iam Cycladas: hinc uenus illi
Sinius hinc statio longe patet Hermionea.

Heyne's correction, *Sunion*, was partly adopted, partly altered by Haupt, who conj. *sinus* for *uenus* and *Sunius* for *Sinius*. It is difficult to see how the bold foreland Sunium could in any way be called *sinus*. It had occurred to me that *Venus* was right, and that *Sunias* described some temple or statue of her at Sunium. But of this I have not been able to find any trace, Poseidon being the only god connected with the locality.

Possibly the word of which *uenus* is a corruption was *Ceos*. Scylax in his Periplus, 58, 59, speaking of the islands off the Attic coast says *κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσὶ νῆσοι αἱ Κυκλάδες καλούμεναι, καὶ πόλεις αἵδε ἐν ταῖς νήσοις· Κέως· αὕτη τετράπολις καὶ λιμήν, Κορησία, Ἰουλίς, Αἶραι· Ἑλένη, Κύθνος νῆσος*, etc., and Dicaearchus, Descript. Graeciae, 135, describes Ceos as lying under or off Sunium:

ἐγγὺς Κέως πρώτη τετράπολις Σούνιον
Νῆσος ὑπόκειται καὶ λιμήν.

Ceos might therefore fitly be called *Ceos Sunias*. Equally well might Hermione be selected as the corresponding westward point in the progress of the ship that dragged after it the unhappy Scylla. Scylax describes in order Hermione, and the promontory which adjoins it on the east, Scyllaeum, in the following words, 52, *μετὰ δὲ Ἑρμιῶνά Σκύλλαίον ἐστιν ἀκρωτήριον τοῦ κόλπου τοῦ πρὸς ἰσθμόν· ἐστὶ δὲ τὸ Σκύλλαιον τῆς Τροιζηνίας· καταντικρὺ δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐστὶ Σούνιον ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Ἀθηναίων χώρας.*

Hermione and Scyllaeum are in a line with each other, and with no place of any importance between. But Scyllaeum would scarcely be mentioned by the poet, as it had at the time no name, Scylla giving it her name only after the tragic story of her death. Hermione, therefore, remains as the natural point on the west corresponding to Ceos and Sunium on the east. I would read then:

hinc Ceos illi
Sunias, hinc statio longe patet Hermionea.

ROBINSON ELLIS.